

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair today; tomorrow increasing cloudiness and warmer; variable west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 22; lowest, 11.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 141—DAILY.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1920—Copyright, 1920, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SIMS CHARGES MAKE FULL WAR INQUIRY LIKELY

Demand Grows for Sweeping Investigation by Congress.

CONFERENCE IS HELD
Committee to Ask Further Instructions Before Resuming Hearings.

JOINT ACTION PROBABLE
Administration Entire Pro-War Policy in Question—Sensation Grows.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate over Rear Admiral W. S. Sims' revelations regarding the conduct of the Navy Department during the war increased today, when public men had opportunity to read for the first time the detailed statement made before the Senate subcommittee of Naval Affairs Saturday.

When members of Congress and officers of the Administration studied the Sims statement today they realized that what had happened was no accidental opening of a side line of investigation, but a considered attack made by a man who, after weighing all possible consequences, had determined to risk them and perform what he considered a supreme duty. There is reason to believe that Secretary Daniels and his intimates at the Navy Department were less surprised at the Sims revelations than were the public and Congress.

The Department could naturally have had opportunity to know the Admiral's attitude of mind for a long time. They had been warned by his protest about the award of decorations; beyond that they knew the sort of fighter the Admiral is and they were familiar with much of the material he had "up his sleeve" if he should care to expose it.

Investigation Confers.
After they had read the full text of the Sims letter, members of the Senate Committee realized that a big problem was on their hands. Conferences among them were going on throughout the day preliminary to the meeting which the Naval Committee will hold at 10:30 to-morrow morning. At that time the subcommittee, headed by Senator Hale (Me.), will present what the committee found and ask instructions as to further procedure.

Senators Hale, McCormick (Ill.) and Newberry (Mich.), Republican members of the subcommittee, got together and had a long talk about the whole situation at Senator Newberry's house this afternoon. Their meeting was entirely informal. They agreed that the subcommittee should meet to-morrow and finish its inquiry into the matter that was the primary object of its appointment—the awards of naval decorations. They also agreed that the subcommittee does not feel authorized to go unless it is given instructions to enter the entirely different field opened by the Sims statement.

It is recognized by the Naval Committee that the Sims charges cannot now be ignored, much as some Administration supporters would like to see the attitude of Senators Pittman (Nev.) and Trammell (Fla.), the Democratic members of the subcommittee, during the hearing yesterday. They feel that the Democrats might be expected to oppose any sweeping inquiry into the conduct of the war. That has been the Democratic attitude. It has been urged that exact for the time being to drop the matter. The House investigation has been distinctly unproductive of any genuine sensation.

The Senate committee programme contemplated a highly organized investigation for whose purposes the joint committees should secure the widest powers and then should engage the most expert counsel to help bring out all the facts. The House people did not believe it necessary to employ special counsel and proceeded in its own way. Senators feel today, in view of the Sims testimony, that their plan is completely vindicated and that not unlikely it will finally have to be adopted, but on this and other points nobody feels justified in making forecasts until after the Senate Naval Committee's meeting to-morrow.

Who Instructed Sims?
Anything so inclusive as a joint Congressional inquiry into the conduct of the war is now being considered.

Assembly Passes Bill That Caused Berlin Riot

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The National Assembly passed today the shops councils measure to-day by a vote of 213 to 84.

The shops councils bill or "expulsion law" was the cause of the demonstration in front of the Reichstag last Tuesday which resulted in more than 40 persons being killed and 100 or more wounded. The bill would place workmen's councils under Government control.

ALL CHICAGO TO HELP FIGHT 'FLU'

707 New Cases and 13 Deaths Are Reported in 24 Hour Period.

38 VICTIMS OF PNEUMONIA

Doctors, Nurses and Teachers to Join Battle To-day—Landlords Must Supply Heat.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—All Chicago's public officials were enlisted, together with the city's physicians, nurses, school teachers and school children, in a supreme battle to ward off the fast spreading epidemic of the "flu" and pneumonia which has the city and its immediate suburbs in its deadly grip.

With the spread of the influenza still unchecked an army of 635 volunteers nurses will take the field to-morrow to combat the further ravages of the disease. Operating from the eight municipal tuberculosis dispensaries throughout the city as headquarters, fifty-four graduate nurses of the sanitarian are to supervise the canvassing of their respective districts. Every case of influenza reported to the Health Department will be visited personally by some member of the nurses' corps. Each graduate nurse will have a staff of eight assistants, all alumni of the Chicago Training School for Home and Public Health Nurses.

Since 9 o'clock Saturday evening up to 6 o'clock to-night 707 additional cases of influenza were reported to the Department of Health. In the same period 13 deaths were reported. Thirty-eight deaths were reported from pneumonia.

A call for volunteers was issued by Health Commissioner Robertson at a mass meeting of 1,500 of the 2,100 graduates of the Municipal Training School, an organization formed to provide intelligent relief in just such an emergency as the present epidemic. There were 571 women who offered their services as nurses gratuitously to assist the Health Department in its efforts to forestall the spread of the malady.

Upward of fifty complaints were made to the Health Department during the day by tenants suffering from colds. These colds are worse than murder with a weather and the epidemic spreading like a fire, said Health Commissioner Robertson. "If I find evidence against any greedy landlord having turned off the heat and the tenant dies I shall ask the State Attorney to indict him on a charge of murder."

Investigators of State Attorney Hoyne's office were directed to investigate these complaints against landlords who have refused to furnish heat to tenants suffering from influenza. Criminal negligence will be charged against the offending landlords.

SLAYER ASKS DEATH; SWISS IN QUANDARY

Guillotine Is Rusty and Executioner Is Lacking.

GENEVA, Jan. 18.—Authorities at St. Gallen are confronted with a problem of how legally to execute a Swiss by the name of Ramel, convicted of murdering another named Gihl, in August, 1918.

The Swiss law provides for beheading with the sabre or guillotine, but there are no sabre executioners now in Switzerland and the only guillotine is in a rusty condition on exhibit in a Lucerne museum. It was last used ten years ago. All but four cantons have abolished capital punishment and the extreme sentence usually is life imprisonment.

Ramel yesterday demanded his death sentence and under the law this is final.

FIUME PEOPLE URGE D'ANNUNZIO TO LEAVE

Meeting Adopts Resolutions, Reports Belgrade.

BELGRADE, Jan. 17 (delayed).—The following semi-official statement was issued here to-day:
"According to 2000 telegrams from the town of Fiume, representatives of the town of Fiume held a meeting yesterday and adopted a resolution recommending that D'Annunzio leave Fiume as soon as possible."

"Intelligence from Spalato reports on good authority that Arditi and volunteers at Zara are preparing to fire the town at the last moment should it be given up to Jugoslavians. The arrival of an Italian warship is expected and the Italians are preparing to resist at all costs whenever our troops arrive."

OWEN ASSERTS 40 DEMOCRATS YIELD ON PACT

Senator Also Declares President Will Accept Verdict of Two-thirds Vote.

HE DEFENDS WILSON
Also Combats Idea That Bryan Is in Conflict With Executive.

DENIES UNDUE INFLUENCE
Description of Minority Members as "Rubber Stamps" Called Untrue.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Pending the resumption of the conference between the Republicans and the Democrats on the peace treaty to-morrow Senator Owen (Okla.), who as a Democrat has been active in compromise negotiations, today issued a statement in which he asserted that forty Democrats would support any "reasonable reservations" and that President Wilson would accept a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The statement of Senator Owen reads:

The Republicans describe the Democratic Senators as rubber stamps of President Wilson, and also Mr. Bryan, and at the same time represent Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan in deadly conflict over reservations or no reservations. President Wilson cannot consistently with his obligations entered into at Paris intimate to the Senate any willingness to amend or change the treaty. The value of the treaty he must as a matter of course preserve. Mr. Bryan, under no obligations to the statements of Europe, urges ratification without delay, and in doing so is cooperating with Democratic Senators, and it is an injustice to him to charge him with trying to defeat President Wilson or to be exercising an attempt to control Democratic Senators in a revolt against President Wilson.

Democratic Senators are trying to get the treaty through with the least possible amendment, and they are not willing to be unduly influenced either by Mr. Bryan or Mr. Wilson, but sympathize with the President's attitude and are pleased with his attitude and support. They believe the President will approve the resolution of ratification that is accepted by two-thirds of the Senate, because it will mean a great victory for the democracy of the world.

Conference's Comment.
In commenting on the resumption of the joint sessions of the Republican and Democratic conferences on the peace treaty to-morrow, one of the members said:

"Before many days now we are going to know what can be done or whether anything can."

This expression represented elements among the conferees who are trying to bring the situation to a head. The Democrats have been described as "cautious" in the extreme and Senator Owen (Okla.) has been charged with persistently refusing to commit himself even as to the non-essential details.

The acting leader's position, however, is perfectly understood. He bears the burden of leadership and of being assumed to speak for an array of conflicting forces that no man could possibly represent. At his back is a Democratic majority in the Senate, which is divided evenly on the question of choosing a leader; while back of that is a President who nobody sees, whose mind nobody knows, save as it has been glimpsed in the various written communications of limited scope, the latest being the Jackson Day letter.

SITUATION IN NATHOLING.

The question is slowly narrowing down to whether the Democrats will finally determine to accept an approximation to the Lodge reservations or vote for it, and whether the Republicans will, whether they will be able to summon to this standard a large enough number of their own party to muster, with the Republican ratificationists, 44 votes.

While some Democrats, indeed some Republicans as well, have expressed the fairly confident view that the Democrats presently will yield and make agreement, it is not clear that there is any universal confidence on this point. Some other Democrats say that there are fifteen to twenty Senators who positively will not vote for any set of reservations that shall not have had the advance approval of the President. The treaty might be ratified if only fifteen Democrats held out against the agreed reservations, but twenty of them, added to the fourteen Republican irrefragables, would be enough to prevent the passage of the ratification resolution.

To-morrow's conference, therefore, of the bi-partisan special group on compromise will be important to the extent that it gives indication of the tendency of Democrats to yield in such numbers as possibly to make final agreement possible.

POLES BEAT GERMAN FORCE.

Occupation Troops in Posen Clash With Native Soldiers.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—An official telegram received from Danzig reports a collision between German troops and Poles near Argenta, Province of Posen, in which the greater part of the German occupation force fell into the hands of the Poles.

Treaty Makes Hungary Nation of Crepe Hangers

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—A despatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger from Budapest says that almost all the Hungarian newspapers appeared with black mourning borders on the occasion of the publication of the peace terms for Hungary.

The despatch adds that black flags are flying over public buildings and private houses, and that theatres have been forbidden to give performances for three days.

BRITAIN SEEKS RUSSIAN TRADE

Recognition of Soviets Not Involved in Lifting of the Blockade.

WAR ON REDS OPPOSED
Labor Party Solidly Against Any New "Adventures" in Near East.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
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LONDON, Jan. 18.—The decision to permit trade through Russian co-operatives is a logical development in the new hands of policy described in a previous despatch to THE SUN telling of the results of the Lloyd George-Nitti conference here. When the semi-official announcement was made here yesterday it was attributed by some to the previous statement by Winston Churchill, who is reported on the Churchill by Paris, but nevertheless certain measures for a defensive war are being carried out.

No recognition of the Soviet Government is involved in the lowering of the blockade nor any change in policy. The new trade plan has been adopted as a medicine to cure Bolshevism while the patient remains isolated. The 28,000,000 peasant and business men through whom trade will be carried on have been represented all along as opposed to Bolshevism but under its compulsion. Placing in the hands of these materials so woefully needed by Russia now is regarded as the best possible means of enabling them to hasten the moderation of the present regime or to establish their own moderate democratic government.

As regards the defence of the near East it was learned to-night that the entire Atlantic fleet is going to the Mediterranean and will not return before the middle of March, although it still is emphasized that this is merely for drill and has no political significance. The Government must make clear that it has no aggressive designs, but is acting according to a statement made to-night by Arthur Henderson, the labor leader, who formerly was a member of the Cabinet. He said:

"If recent indications of national feeling have any meaning the same reason which prompted the country to support so wholeheartedly a long and bitter war of defence will cause it to resist to the utmost with the labor party as its chief mouthpiece, an unnecessary military adventure masquerading as a war of defence."

His allusion to "adventure" seems to be an expression of a widespread belief that Winston Churchill, Secretary for War, is planning "another crazy Gallipoli." This, however, seems to be particularly to the Polish front, concerning which, after reviewing the Polish situation, Henderson asks:

"If Poland, having on the advice of experts repeatedly rejected overtures of peace from Moscow, were now by further advances to draw on herself a serious and possibly a successful invasion by the Red armies, what would be particularly to the Polish front, concerning which, after reviewing the Polish situation, Henderson asks:

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DISPOSAL OF RUSSIA DEBATED.

Fourth—A big interrogation mark still hovers about the name of Russia. The British came to Paris bringing with them several projects, one of which was the lifting of the blockade—has been agreed to. In view of this action all the other proposals, which in the main consisted of schemes for fighting the Reds through assistance given to the Poles and Rumanians, were thrown overboard.

In certain diplomatic quarters the opinion was advanced frankly that peace with the Soviets would be the next step on the programme of the Peace Conference. Some newspapers even announced it as a certainty and gave it their approval, while others denounced even the suggestion of such action and bitterly criticized the decision of the Supreme Council to lift the blockade.

In important French circles a belief prevails that M. Millerand as Premier will try to veto the ascent of M. Clemenceau to Lloyd George's Russian plans. It is asserted that the very defeat of Clemenceau was a protest against the role played by him in the conference, in that, his political opponents say, he gave way to the desires of Lloyd George and President Wilson.

WAR ON BOLSHEVISTS OPPOSED BY GEORGE

Not in Sympathy With Churchill's Danger Plea.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Jan. 18.—The communication concerning the Bolshevik menace recently issued by the War Office at London was in consequence of a departmental policy, said the Associated Press in a statement issued here today. Winston Spencer Churchill, the British Secretary for War, has himself told Mr. Lloyd George that he did not know about the issuance of the communication, but that he believed the Prime Minister underestimated the danger from the spread of armed Bolshevism.

FRENCH CABINET CHANGE TO HALT RUSSIAN PEACE

Clemenceau's Successor in Council Expected to Veto British Plans.

FIUME IS IN BALANCE
Turkey's Fate Unsettled, but May Be Taken Up by Conference To-day.

BIG PROBLEMS UNDECIDED
Lloyd George and the Tiger Reported in Angry Mood Over Developments.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
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PARIS, Jan. 18.—The second peace conference seems destined to have a brief existence. The present trend of events, which indicate changes in policies and methods and the advent of new personalities, suggests that the present peace council cannot last long and that to-morrow will see the last session of the Supreme Council presided over by M. Clemenceau.

There is, however, no definite announcement of "the Tiger's" intentions regarding his role in the conference and it is difficult to predict what line of action will be followed after to-morrow's meeting. Aside from being president of the Peace Conference, M. Clemenceau is chief of the French delegation, which consists of Pichon, Klotz, Tardieu and Cambon, all, with the exception of the last named, members of the Clemenceau Cabinet.

Clemenceau handed his resignation and those of his Ministers to President Poincaré this morning, but his resignation as a member of the French peace delegation he is understood to have reserved for another day after the new Ministry is constituted. It is hardly likely that "the Tiger" would remain a delegate and take orders from the Cabinet which will succeed him. It is hinted that he may even refuse to sit in to-morrow's meeting.

WANTS CLEMENCEAU TO STAY.

Lloyd George is reported to be furious over yesterday's developments, and he is known to have urged Clemenceau to stay through the next phases of the conference until definite decisions can be arrived at concerning various questions discussed during the last two weeks. Another report is that "the Tiger" had been in a raging mood since Friday afternoon, refusing to listen to the pleas of any one and is preparing to leave his little place on the Brittany coast. The situation as it stands today appears to be:

First—The Adriatic question. The Jug-Slav reply to the Italian project, which was approved by Great Britain and France, is expected to-morrow. If the reply is a full and voluntary acceptance it is likely that to-morrow's meeting will arrive at a final decision on the Adriatic question. If the Jug-Slav make new suggestions and propose modifications, the Adriatic problem will be bequeathed to the next conference.

Second—The Hungarian remarks in regard to peace conditions handed in by Count Apponyi on Thursday are on the table awaiting consideration. The understanding has been arrived at yet in regard to Turkey, although some sort of tentative agreement to keep the Turks in Europe and to internationalize Constantinople and the Straits is said to have been reached.

Disposal of Russia Debated.
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It has been explained to the Prime Minister that the War Office associates of Mr. Churchill, knowing how strongly he felt on the subject of Bolshevism, undertook to influence public opinion in the direction of their chief's convictions. No trace of the robber was found during the day.

TRANSPORT POWHATTAN IN PERL AT SEA; FIRE ROOM FLOODED; RESCUERS NEAR

"WE ARE SINKING," IS RADIO FROM LIQUOR LADEN SHIP

Freighter Yarmouth May Have Been Only "Drinking," but Coast Guard Cutter Rushes to Rescue.

It might have been expected of a ship full of grog with a British crew not compelled even within the three mile limit scrupulously to obey the American anti-booze law to get into trouble off the Apple Jack coastline of New Jersey. Perhaps the crew of the Yarmouth may spin the yarn of her misfortune to-day somewhat more intelligently than the wireless, somewhat wabbly, made an effort to relate it last night. The first call that came yawning over the thitherboozleboozle wireless was "We are sinking!" All the wireless stations insist that the word was sinking, not drinking, as reported by an anti-saloon free lance operator to THE SUN.

Then the message of distress reeled along through the ether (they drink that, too, now) hiccupping "Forward ballast tank leaking into engine room." Naturally it could not be anything else than a tank aboard a ship stocked with liquor. "We are twenty-four miles northeast of light vessel No. 3." When the communication officer of the Philadelphia Navy Yard heard of the peril of the Yarmouth and the

poor little American fishes off the coast he regretted that he could not personally go out and help the freighter. But he notified the Coast Guard cutter Itasca, which started out likely split for the Yarmouth's position, as surmised from her S O S (not S O U S E, Mr. Editor), believed to be twenty-four miles east of North End lightship, or, as the perfectly straight communication officer said, "About 35 miles east of Cape May, New Jersey."

The Yarmouth sailed on Saturday for Havana with her all liquor cargo. How she came to be sinking was not clear. She mentioned indistinctly that a heavy mist prevailed, but she could not sink by running into a heavy mist, although a lady in her condition might think she might. She may have struck wreckage. She had not announced what she had hit when the last edition went to press.

A wireless report received last night at the navy yard in Philadelphia said the cutter Itasca had taken the Yarmouth in tow and was proceeding with her to this port.

ALLIES IN NOTE INDICT KAISER

Express Confidence That Dutch Will Not Want to Done His Offences.

CITE NUMEROUS CRIMES
Declare Former Emperor Responsible for Wrongs Against Humanity.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Supreme Council's note to the Dutch Government asking that the former German Emperor be given up to the Allies under Article 227 of the Versailles treaty points out that if the former Emperor had remained in Germany he would have been delivered up under the same conditions by the German Government.

"Among so many crimes," the note recalls, "the cynical violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg, the barbarous system of hostages, massed deportations, systematic devastation without military reasons, the submarine war, and declares, 'for all of which acts responsibility, at least moral, reaches the supreme chief, who ordered them or abused his unlimited powers to break, or permit others to break, the most sacred rules of human conscience.'"

"The Powers cannot conceive," it adds, "that the Netherlands would regard with less repugnance than themselves the immense responsibility weighing upon the ex-Emperor. Holland would not be fulfilling her international duty if she refused to associate herself with other nations, so far as she is able, to prosecute or at least not impede the punishment of crimes committed."

The note points out that it is the duty of the Powers to insure execution of Article 227 without entering into argument, because "it is not a question of public accusation having throughout a legal character, but an act of high international conscience in which legal forms are employed solely to insure the accused body guarantees such as have hitherto been unknown in public law."

It concludes by expressing the conviction that Holland, one of the first to claim a place in the League of Nations, will not desire to cover by moral authority violation of the essential principles of the solidarity of nations, and that all are interested to prevent a return of a similar catastrophe.

The Temps to-day asserts that the general secretary of the Peace Conference has handed to the Dutch Minister a note from the Supreme Council demanding the extradition of former Emperor William.

D'ANNUNZIO WARNS PARIS AGAINST TIGER

Sends Air Messenger, Who Drops Papers on Capital.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Toward the end of Saturday afternoon, after the Presidential election, a little green paper fluttered down on Paris from the sky. It contained a message from Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Italian insurgent leader at Fiume, brought by a pilot, Camille Ruffini, who was flying over the city at a height of 4,000 meters.

The message was a greeting to the Italian brothers of the Italians at a moment when "the outworn politicians are trying to raise against young France a headstrong old chief who does not appreciate and wounds the freshest forces of the new life. If the injustice against Italian Fiume and the Italian town of Dalmatia is consummated, combat is inevitable and blood must be shed."

One Message Said "Effort at Transfer Would Be Made."

THIS NOT CONFIRMED

Trouble Encountered 700 Miles Out—Will Head for Halifax

NAVY SENDS DESTROYER
Heavy Seas Believed to Have Sprung Plates of Former German Liner.

The army transport Powhattan, originally the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg, distinguished as the temporary yacht of William Hohenzollern in pre-war days and winning distinction by taking Col. Theodore Roosevelt with him from when he started on his African expedition, was reported last night struggling for her life in a tempest about 700 miles east of Sandy Hook. The 271 military and civilian passengers and a crew of more than 200 wondered whether they might have to chance the peril of a transfer in coming seas to the White Star liner Cedric, from Liverpool to New York, which was standing by.

The army transport offices in New York received a wireless message shortly before midnight last night from Capt. Randall, commander of the Powhattan, saying that the vessel is not believed to be in immediate danger and that she probably will be floated into Halifax, the nearest port.

The first news of the transport's plight came yesterday in a wireless message from her skipper, Capt. Randall, who reported that her fire room was flooded, that he had not enough steam to work the pumps and that he needed assistance. The swift Cedric picked up the call for help and headed full speed for the position given by the Powhattan, latitude 41.05, longitude 62.14. Somewhat further away the transports Northern Pacific and Martha Washington, bound for New York with the last contingent of American doughboys from Europe, also got the cry for help and plunged through the heavy seas toward the Powhattan.

No Steam for Pumps.

Messages from Capt. Randall indicated that the flood in the outer room was gaining because of the inability to get steam to work the pumps. Another message, the freighter Comet, joined the Cedric in standing by the disabled vessel. The skipper described the weather as rough, with a full gale blowing out of the northeast, and when a veteran navigator goes that far in descriptive language it means all that it says, implying that the combers were of the "mountainous" variety frequently encountered in books not written by rugged shellbacks.

How she happened to be afloat, with boiler room gulping in the heaving Atlantic, the skipper did not say, but the natural inference was that he had run into fierce weather and that the seas had started plates. However the trouble was caused, it was certain that the Powhattan was so badly smashed that she will have to return to port for repairs if she is not knocked out by the fury of the storm. This was manifest by Capt. Randall's appeal for tugs with "heavy towing gear" to bring him back.

Captain Optimistic.

A late message from Capt. Randall showed that he had hopes of raising steam to start the pumps to overcome the persistent inflow. He is as resourceful as most Yankee shipmasters and it was felt by the officers in charge of the transport offices here that he was going to come out all right, with the able assistance of his engineering force. Transferring 271 passengers and more than 200 men of the Powhattan's crew to a liner in a living case is enough to shake the nerve of even the bravest skipper, and that the passengers would be transferred to the Cedric "as soon as weather permitted" was not confirmed by later despatches. It was considered that there was more probability of the Northern Pacific or the Martha Washington taking off passengers should the Powhattan stay afloat, after their arrival on the scene. Other rescue ships meanwhile are on their way to the crippled transport.

Col. Mitchell of the Transport Service announced last night that the destroyer sharky had been sent out from Newport and two Coast Guard cutters despatched from the Boston district.

The list of the Powhattan, as classified by the army officials here, consists of 183 military, 44 War Department, 2 Commerce Department and 2 Navy Department passengers. In the War Department contingent are 75 former service officers and men, in charge of Herbert S. Foreman, who were going to France to begin the work of returning to this country the bodies of American soldiers dead.

As the Hamburg, the disabled transport, took the former German Emperor to England in 1906. Before America entered the war she was renamed the Red Cross and chartered by the American Red Cross, taking doctors and nurses to the European war zone. She was christened Powhattan when she was seized by the Government and put into the transport service, carrying thousands of American soldiers to Europe without a mishap, making her final trip in September last year. She is a steel twin screw of 8,220 gross tonnage and was built at Stettin in 1909.

STEAMER MACONA HITS ROCK AND SINKS

American Vessel Founders on Way to Copenhagen.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The American steamship Macona has struck a rock off Nidilgen light and foundered, according to a despatch to Lloyds from Gothenburg, Sweden.

The Macona was a vessel of 5,311 tons and was owned by Barber & Co., Great Britain. She sailed from New York November 24 and was last reported at Rotterdam December 30, preparing to proceed to Copenhagen.